The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN,

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combled foes of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and learless in the cause of truth and right.

THE SUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen pages, as occasion requires, and is ahead of all estition in everything that makes a newspaper.

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Address THE SUN, New York

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1888.

It Should be with Open Doors.

The reasons advanced by President CLEVE LAND in his message of Feb. 21, in favor of the full and immediate publication of the text of the Fisheries treaty, apply with equal force to the coming debate upon the treaty in the Senate Chamber.

The doors should be open while the Senate is discussing the CHAMBERLAIN-BAYARD treaty. The debate should be reported in full, and should be published in the Record with the other proceedings of Congress. Every American citizen should know just what is said for and against the plan of settlement which Mr. CLEVELAND has recommended to the Senate.

This has been an open business from the first, and it ought to be an open business to the last. The Congress openly laid down a course of action for Executive guidance. The Administration as openly rejected the plan adopted by Congress, and proceeded upon its own responsibility with negotiations which the Senate had declared to be unadvisable. There was no concealment on either side. All of the facts are before the country. There should be no attempt to throw a filmsy veil of secrecy over the last stage of the

It is years since an international question of equal magnitude has come up for settlement at Washington, or a question further removed from all personal or partisan conalderations. The country is entitled to hear the final discussion.

If any harsh words are to be said in the Senate, let the country hear them, and it will decide for itself whether they are just.

Kentucky's Share.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Bourbon News, is published, as fits name implies, in that happy region where the blue grass is most cerulean and only the Whiskey Trust is vile. The Bourbon News, casting a pleased and bulging eye over the Kentuckians in Federal offices, compiles this too concise catalogue of them:

"Among the Kentuckians appointed to fat offices un der President CLEVELAND'S Administration are: M. J. Duman, Comptroller of Currency; W. B. PLEMING, Associate Justice of Rew Mexico; C. M. THOMAS, Associate Justice of Itaho; M. C. Saupley, Associate Justice of Itaho; M. C. Saupley, Associate Justice of Wyoming; C. W. WEST, Governor of Utah; P. H. LESLIE, Governor of Montana; J. C. THOMPSOK, Surveyor-General of Wyoming; C. R. BERGEINHIGGE, Surveyor-General of Washington; C. D. JACOR, Minister to Holyota; C. W. Brox, Minister to Peru: Boyn Wingstern, Minister to eriand; Warraw Green, Consul to Kaungwa; T. C. Consul to Funchal; T. D. Marcun, Inspector of indian 'Agencies, and many others too numerous to These are important offices, and the elas

tic generality of " many others too numerto mention" covers a multitude of Kentuckians, a cloud of witnesses to the high favor in which Kentucky is regarded by the Administration. As that fine old State is not regarded as particularly doubtful, the mighty handful of offices she has succeeded in getting should be regarded by her with all the more astonishment and gratitude.

But there is one great and chiefest testi monial voluntarily given by the Administration to Kentucky, of which the Bourbon News has failed to make mention. Kentucky's share in the offices is trifling compared with her share in the policy of the Administration. The Kentucky Idea is the Administration Idea. Free trade and the Whiskey Trust have been "taken on," as Editor-Colonel SHEPARD would say, by Mr. CLEVELAND. Kentucky ought to be more thoughtful of and grateful for the surprising sacrifice than she seems to be.

What is the giving away of a few hundred offices to Kentuckians compared with the apparently deliberate resolve of Mr. CLEVE-LAND to give away New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut in exchange for Kentucky and Texas? And yet Kentucky and Texas belong to the Democracy already, while Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York are shy of both sides, and in a state to be easily frightened away.

The Industrial Voters and Free Trade. In the election of last November the ticket nominated by the United Labor party received in this State 70,055 votes, of which the ten chief manufacturing towns contributed 58,155, as follows : New York, 37,177 : Brooklyn, 15,024; Albany, 1,048; Long Island City, 905; Rochester, 857; Buffalo, 755; Oswego, 668; Troy, 568; Auburn, 510; and Syracuse, 442. The greater part of these votes was drawn from the Democratic ranks, and a defection so extensive and so widespread would, under ordinary circumstances, have been fatal to party success last year had it not been entirely offset by the gain of nearly all of the German workingmen, who number 75,000 in this State, and who, opposed alike to the sumptuary legislation of the Republicans and to the Knights of Labor control of the GEORGE people, voted almost

for Secretary of State. There is absolutely no reason to suppose that any labor party will complicate the resuit this year should the fight turn on the normal points of difference between Democrats and Republicans, for the industrial voters will then resume their ordinary political allegiance, and a third party movement of any kind could not be expected to

solidly for their compatriot, FRED COOK,

schieve any great measure of success. If, however, the free trade friends of Mr. CLEVELAND should succeed in forcing his nomination on a platform which would commit the Democratic party to a decided tendency to free trade, there can be no doubt whatever that the great majority of the industrial voters who supported HENRY George last year, as well as the still larger number of industrial voters who supported COOK, would be arrayed in solid phalanx against the free trade Democracy; and thus the existence of 70,000 voters unattached to either political party, is an element of serious uncertainty to both alike. Last Novem-

ber the Democratic party was, on the total vote, in a minority of 104,000; in 1886 the minority was 80,000; in 1885 it was 21,000. While its majority over the Republicans has been on the gain, its minority in the total vote has grown steadily since 1884, and

last fall was larger than ever before. Two elements now contribute most to the importance of the industrial vote of New York as a political factor. The first of these is the great growth of manufacturing establishments, the consequent large foreign immigration, and the naturalization during the last two years of thousands of workingmen hitherto indifferent to the discussion issues which did not directly affect them. The second cause is traceable to the fact that the industrial voters now, for the first time, know and realize their full power

and importance. In 1880 the votes of probably not more than 10,000 men in the city of New York turned the scale in favor of GARFIELD; in 1884 fully 20,000 followed the protection lead of Mr. BLAINE. Yet two years later the workingmen of New York, with a ticket of their own, polled 68,000 votes for their candidate. The growth in the power of the industrial voters of the Empire State is manifest alike in increased numbers and in increased confidence. They have an organization which did not seem possible four years ago. That laboring men are opposed to free trade has always been shown. That labor parties are opposed to it has been made clear enough by the fact that since HENRY GEORGE declared himself an advocate of the CLEVELAND free trade policy he has been deprived of the leadership in the party he founded, and it

has passed into other hands. It would seem to be the part of wisdem for those Democrats who are practical and not theoretical in their allegiance to the principles, purposes, and traditions of the Democracy, to study with more care than they have hitherto shown the obvious tendency of the voters in this State to sustain the American system of protection against foreign competition and control, and to rebuke and oppose any candidature based on an avowed surrender to free trade.

Philadelphia Names.

The appearance of Gopsill's Directory for 1888 is announced by our black-edged contemporary, the Public Ledger. This annual compilation ranks in the esteem of Philadelphia people as second only in general interest to Mr. CHILDS's own Almanac. The two publications are in no sense rivals, since they are issued at different times of the year, and cover different fields, while supplementing each other to perfection. Mr. CHILDS'S Almanac is a catalogue of the dead Philadelphians. Mr. Gopsill's Directory is a catalogue of the Philadelphians who are still or earth. A name appears, perhaps, year after year in GorsiLL. Then it finds a single insertion in Mr. CHILDS's annual mortuary record, and passes forever out of sight. Such is the whole story of existence and dissolution in Philadelphia.

The Public Ledger warmly commends the present edition of GoPSILL for literary ability and conscientious accuracy. The Philadelphia Directory for 1888 contains 1,965 pages of names, as against 1,924 last year. While this by no means indicates a phenom enal rate of increase, it shows at least that Philadelphia is not growing smaller; and that is a great deal in a city where so very many people die.

We wish that some philologist not living in Philadelphia would send for a copy of this year's Gorsin, and make a special study of its contents, with a view to solving a mys tery to which THE SUN has once or twice referred. It is a curious fact that the propor tion of odd, picturesque, grotesque, bizarre and positively unique family names is greater in Philadelphia than in any other town we know of. Why this should be so we cannot imagine; but the fact is nevertheless apparent to the most superficial observer who has ever had occasion to consult the abound ing pages of Gopsill, or to examine any fairly representative list of Philadelphia names, such, for example, as the obituary columns of Mr. CHILDS's newspaper.

Take any number of the Public Ledger and run your eye down the list of those Philadelphians who have just passed out of Mr. Gopsill's department into Mr. Childs's -that is to say, who have closed their eyes for the eternal slumber. You will probably encounter from ten to thirty family names which are absolutely unfamiliar to you, and which you never heard spoken or saw in print before. The next day your experience vill be similar. You will find another batch of names equally peculiar, and yet entirely different from the names of the previous day. So it will go on for a week, a month, a year, if you have patience to continue the investigation.

The supply of odd names seems to be inexhaustible in Philadelphia. It is not reasonable to suppose that they appear in the obituary columns of Mr. CHILDS'S newspaper with greater relative frequency than in actual life, for that theory would imply a higher death rate among these peculiarly named citizens than among those with ordinary, every-day names. Of course, there is no scientific basis for such an hypothesis; moreover, if it were true, the oddly named Philadelphians all would have died off long ago. And besides this, if the field of observation is extended to other columns of the Public Ledger, or of any Philadelphia newspaper, the same curious fact is apparent in the case of the citizens who are still alive and advertising.

A few of the singular names which appear in the obituary and other advertising colums of the same number of Mr. CHILDS'S newspaper which announces the new Gor-SILL are gathered in the subjoined list. How DICKENS would have delighted in some of them! Not one of these names is con-

Accus,	DIDENBICKS,	LIGHTCAP.
BOLVHAUSER,	ELTOSHRAD.	MANTPHNEY,
Boor,	RHANDRELOBORE.	O'Govana.
CORNHOTE,	Erra.	PAROID.
Совнос,	Ews.	PENNERARES.
CUDARABE.	HOSAY.	TERRIT.
Corr.	LA COANET.	WINKOTERR.
The stranges	t thing about n	any of these

singular Philadelphia names is their simplicity of construction. They are not usually foreign eccentricities or extravagant combinations of vowels and consonants, such, or example, as are brought to this country by the Welsh and the Poles and the Czechs. Their oddity is not outlandish. Like the jargon words in "Alice in Wonderland," they have a plausible sound, as if they might be names commonly met with. The departure from ordinary forms is slight, and it is not until your attention is called to the subject that you perceive that they are utterly new and strange. Here, for instance, is another batch collected from the same number of Mr.

HILDS'S Pub	ne Teatler:	
BACUE, BILLMAR, BIOSLE,	FREECHE, *	MIGONE, ODERATE, RIGHELL
BONNIOL. BUTTELSS.	FURS, GANZON,	HENEXON,
CORNANG,	Hunge,	TOLON,
Diren,	Harror.	ZIEBNAS.

This list, like the other, does not include a

found in the New York City Directory. They are all peculiar to Philadelphia. Here alto-gether are about fifty names, collected with-out much trouble from the advertising columns of two pages of a single number of

Mr. CHILDS'S newspaper. Who can explain the phenomenon? We are confident that the philologist or statistician who will tackle Gorsina's Directory in a spirit of earnest investigation can discover at least twenty thousand names that are absolutely unique—that is to say, found nowhere in America outside of Philadelphia.

Pulitzer's Latest Victims

Archbishop Corrigan and Vicar-General PRESTON both send us notes exposing the scandalous fraud upon the public, and the almost unparalleled outrage upon themselves, which the New York World perpetrated yesterday.

Under the caption "The Archbishop's Views," that journal printed what purported to be an authorized statement made by Archbishop Cornigan through Monsignor Parston to the New York World of the attitude of the Church toward Catholics in the Anti-Poverty Society and the secret labor organizations. The rascals in the World office who concocted this alleged interview prefaced it with the audacious falsehood here subjoined:

"Throughout the controversy between the Rev. Da. McGLynn and his ecclesiastical superiors, and during all the sensational events connected with the deposed priest's share in local political matters, Archbishop Cosmon and the dignitaries of the Church have made practically no public statement on the subject, except in an m, and from the Archiepiscopal palace. Yes terday, however, when his Grace the Archbishop was requested by the World to give a statement of his views touching the present attitude of the Church toward the labor movement, its attitude as to Dr. McGrysn's supporters and in respect to the part of Catholics in what is called the Anti-Poverty political movement, and also as to his personal opinion concerning the rupture be tween Haway Grouds and Dr. McGLyss, he consented to speak freely, but through his Vicar-General, Mgr. TROMAS S. Paxaroz. The interview, when written out, was sub-mitted for revision to Mgr. Paxaroz, and afterward to

the Archbishop himself for approval.

"The representative of the World called upon the
Most Reverend Archbishop yesterday at his residence
on Madison avenue. Mgr. Thomas S. Pauston was present at the time, and the Archbishop referred the World's representative to thim, saving he was fully representative to thim, saying he was fully used to speak for the Church in all matters in tended for publication in the press. Two hours later the reporter was têts-b-tête with the Monsigner in the drawing room of St. Ann's rectory, on Twelfth street."

Then followed what purported to be a series of replies made by Monsignor PRESTON to the questions propounded by the World reporter, to whom the Archbishop had consented to speak freely on the part of the Church, and through the Vicar-General. At the end of the fabricated interview there apneared this note:

"THE INTERVIEW ACTROPIESES "This interview was read over carefully by Mgr. Pres-ton and pronounced accurate. The Werld's representa-tive then proceeded to the Archiepiscopal residence on Madison avenue and showed the interview to Most Rev M. A. Commean. The Archbishop said that Mgr. Pausron had set forth just and correct principles and that the latter, as Vicar-General, was really the ordinary of the diocese, and had the right to speak for the Church authoritatively on such questions as these."

As appears from Monsignor Preston's communication, printed elsewhere, and from the Archbishop's own statement, there is not a word of truth in this from beginning to end. Archbishop Corrigan did not consent to speak freely, or at all, to the World newspaper. He did not refer the World reporter to the Vicar-General for an authoritative exposition of his own and the Church's views upon these questions. He did not declare that the principles alleged to have been set forth by Monsignor PRESTON were just and correct. He did not approve, revise, or even read the reporter's manuscript.

Nor did Vicar-General PRESTON read the alleged interview when it was submitted to him, or revise it, or approve it, or authorize its publication. On the contrary, after having been betrayed into a brief private conversation with a World reporter who went to him disguised as a gentleman, Monsignor PRESTON expressly forbade the publication of any statement purporting to represent his plnions, and received the reporter's promise that his wishes should be respected. "I have never," says Monsignor Preston, "met among the intelligent reporters who have called upon me any individual like the person of whom I now write, who has misrepre sented me and broken his solemn promise

This is a new experience in journalism.' It is a new experience for Archbishop Con-BIGAN and Vicar-General Preston because it is a new experience in journalism. Never before, in New York or probably in any other city on earth, has there been anything like the reckless, shameless, unswerving, scoundrelly system of falsehood and misrepresen tation deliberately pursued by Mr. Pulit-ZER's newspaper, and of which this is the latest and perhaps the crowning effort.

There was something very unusual in the elaborate and impressive ceremonies with which the body of Gen. PAEZ was sent back to his native country on Saturday. Rarely does a most distinguished American receive such a funeral pageant, even under the immediate sentiment stirred by his death. PAEZ died in this city fifteen years ago, and the most prominent part of his career had ended nearly fifteen years before that. He originally came here as an exile from Venezuela, nearly forty years ago. His own country has allowed his body to rest here since 1873 until now without claiming it for her National Pantheon, and it is safe to say that up to a few weeks ago not an American in 10,000 remembered ever hearing of him.

Yet the homage paid by the city, State, and country was altogether exceptional Congress directed that a war vessel should e provided to take back Pagz's remains to Venezuela. The body lay in state in the City Hall all of Friday, with impressive surroundings, visitors thronging in. On Saturday crowds waited for hours in the bleak streets for the procession, which included not only four batteries of regular artillery and battalions of marines and blue jackets from the Brooklyn yard, with a regiment and battery of the National Guard, but many war veterans and militia veteran societies, legislative and municipal committees, foreign diplomats, and a concourse of distinguished men, headed by Gen. SHERMAN

and Lieut.-Gen. SHEBIDAN. Prominent as PARZ was in his day, there is certainly something very noteworthy in this eagerness and profusion of honors. Most of it was no doubt a tribute to personal qualities, but it certainly did not detract anything from the anxiety to make a memora ble demonstration that Venezuela is just now in trouble through what a good many people consider an attempt of England to

steal land from her. While a half dozen British columns are overrunning upper Burmah in all directions, trying to render things very uncomfortable for the dacoits, they are at the same time making some very interesting discoveries, and are proving that we have really known very little about the country. The information they are sending home about the almost unknown re-gions inhabited by Shan tribes between Burmah and China is of the highest geographical interest. They have found that the hill tribes of upper Burmah keep up the practice of human sacrifices, though in many respects they single name, however plausible, which can be are superior to most savages who have this

terrible custom. Their latest and most inter-esting discovery is the survey of 1,600 square miles of entirely unknown country, through which an excellent route for a refirced or highway 400 miles long, between the Brahmaputra and the Irrawady, is found to exist.

An investigation has been ordered by the Senate into the assertions made by some pen-sion agents in their circulars that they can promote and secure legislation in Congress. This may not bring out many important facts, but it will at least expose some pretenders, and perhaps give a wholesome scare to sundry Senators and Bepresentatives. The statements made by Mr. Plump, as to the extent to which these claims were made and sent about, only called additional attention to what was already matter of common information. But the claim agents, brazen as some of them are, might really almost be pardoned for coming to believe at last that they have quite as grea an influence as they assert. They not only found the last Congress alone pass fewer than 863 special pension bills, a great part of which may have been under their charge, but they have discovered that they can hardly urge any general pension measure so sweeping, so costly, or so preposterous as not to find members in both Houses ready to present it and many more ready to speak for it and vote for it. Not seldem one House or the other actually passes the measures they have been industriously pushing. They might well though probably what their circulars say is merely in the beaten way of business brag.

Months have passed since the delivery of freedent Clavalard's message, and it has been gaining tendily.—Omnas Hersid.

Where? How? In what way? Certainly not among the legislators to whom it was ad-

In mentioning the details of what he calls the free trade revolution in Pennsylvania, Brother SINGERLY omits to speak of the protest of the Philadelphia Board of Trade against the adoption of the MILLS plan of surplus reduc tion. Brother RANDALL handed the document in

We are proud to see that the Sunday School Times takes its stand alongside THE SUN, in protesting against the wicked, vicious, godiess. tlendish, and abominable habit of lying. What TERENCE V. POWDERLY told a coterie of reporters, on the first day of last week, that he "could tell fibs, if necessary," we consured him for thus obtruding himself, without shame, as a wilful violator of the moral law; and the ground of our censure was not the inexpediency or the danger of lying, but solely its sinfulness and wrongfulness, apart from all other considerations. The Sunday School Times now points out that "telling a lie increases a man's peril. in whatever danger he finds himself." This remark is correct, beyond a doubt, and Mr. T. V. POWDERLY would do well to ponder over it. if the higher motive has no influence upon him. The Sunday School Times gives yet another warning against lying by saying that "the only hope of a liar is in the Father of Lies, and the devil is not to be trusted in an emergency. This last quoted sentence is not as comprehensive as it ought to have been made by our esteemed contemporary, the Sunday School Times but nevertheless it contains a suggestion that should be instructive to Mr. POWDERLY and all other men who can make such a remark as he made to the coterie of reporters on the first day of last week.

In the April number of Scribner's Maga sine Gen. A. W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer. discusses the question, "Where Shall We Spend Our Summer?" This is a matter that has already excited a pardonable public curiosity. The General and his family spent last summe in the little village of Marion in Massachusetts. where Mrs. CLEVELAND was his guest. It was generally supposed that the arrangement would be repeated during the coming summer, until lately a story went the rounds that the owner of the Marion cottage which Gen. GREELT hired last year raised the reut for the approaching season, and that accordingly the General not only shook his enterprising landlord but the entire dust of the town from his feet. It was this report which at once gave to the inquiry where the GREELYS would spend the summer more than ordinary interest.

There is a fresh literary item for IGNIS PATUUS DONNELLY of Minnesota from a scholar of the town of Cohoes who has been delving into the SHAKESPEARE-BACON controversy. This scholar will soon make a public exposure of the secret that Bacon not only wrote the Shakespearean plays, but poisoned Shake Speake. He claims to have discovered a con ession of this long-concealed atrocity made by Bacon himself. He found this confession hidden in a cipher that he extracted from the epitsph above the bones of SHAKESPEARE in the hurch of Stratford-on-Avon. When the reve lation is made it will be of peculiar interest to IGNIS FATUUS DONNELLY: but, while waiting for it, the reader can see on the very surface of SHAKESPEARE'S epitaph, which was possibly composed by Bacon, lines that may con suspicion of poisoning. Look at this appeal: Forbear to dig the dust enclosed here;" and look at this curse: "Curst be he who moves my bones." This looks as though, just after SHARESPEARE was buried, Bacon had reason to dread the holding of a Coroner's inquest, which might have brought his crime to the light, and sent him to the gallows tree. Let the facts be unearthed by the Cohoes scholar.

In every branch of industry this has been an unusually fil-omened year for strikers. We have chronicled hardly a single important success for them in any part of the country or in any vocation, and the fatlures have been very merous. The first quarter of the year has also been a bad season for the order of the Knights of Labor, which has been deserted by thousands of its members since the beginning of January.

No one can deny that there are many women of talents and celebrity at what is call ed the World's Council of Women, which will be more easily recognized as the National Con-vention of the Female Suffrage Association ow assembled in Washington. In the list of delegates of the gentle sex we find orators and oets and authors and professors and doctors and preachers and scientists and editors and temperance reformers and philanthropists and newspaper writers and capitalists, besides others not often seen outside of the domestic circle, and also one Baroness from Finland and one Pundita from India. There are several delegates from European countries, but the great majority of the delegates are from different parts of the United States. The business of the council will not be confined to the promotion of female suffrage; but questions relating to other rights of women, as well as to education and morals, will be taken up. It gives us pleasure to note the presence of such old-time American pioneers of women's rights as Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and Miss SUBAN B. ANTHONY, who have stood true through long years to the cause which they sepoused in early life. There are brilliant and beautiful recruits among the delegates at Vashington, but we doubt if any of them can take precedence over the ladies we have named.

The most imperturbable man in England ust now is the tourist agent who for several months has been advertising his specially conducted invasions of Airica as far south as Wady Halfa on the Nile. The news that towns along the Nile north of Wady Halfa have been attacked by marauding bands of Arab rebels that the guards on the steamers have been doubled, that a steamer was attacked on Marc 12. and that Egyptian troops have been moving south to reenforce the Nile garrisons has not the slightest effect upon our tourist agent, who continues to advertise that he will conduc pleasure parties up the Nile to Wady Halfa at frequent intervals and at moderate rates. The next time the San Carlos braves go on the war path our enterprising friend may consider the time auspicious to pilot pleasure parties to the fastnesses of Arizons to study the Apache mode of hair lifting at short range.

PRINCIPALITY POLITYCE. Mr. Cleveland May Withdraw.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Blany queer stories come from Washington, but one of the queerest of them all mys that President Cleveland does not intend to be a candidate for a second term unless his party can units upon his tariff policy and pass a bill in the Heuse in accordance with the recommendations of his message. If this is his petition, he must consider himself as out of the field already. His policy has had a great deal of endorsement at the hands of irresponsible free traders, officehelders, and obedient organs of the Administration, seems of which have been organs of the Administration, seems of which have been and discusses the present and potential mili-tary strength of our northern neighbor. Lieut, Woodruff assigns to our whole Canaof irresponsible free traders, officeholders, and obedient organs of the Administration, some of which have been compelled to step on themselves to get there, but he must be convinced by this time that even his own party is not united upon it. dian frontier a length of 3200 miles, of which the great lakes occupy 1.204. Canada has an area of 3,500,000 square nales, divided into seven provinces and five territories, besides Where is Mr. Cleveland's Residence! three territories not officially named. It contained, according to the census of 1881, 4,324.

From the Alberty Times.

He cannot very well be located at Oak View or the White House, for that would render him most unavailable in the home vots, which all candidates are suppessed to command. If a resident there, than he is virtually distranchised as to a vote on all State and untional matters, and could not even sweist his own ticket by his vets. But how is he to be credited to New York State 1 There is not a feet to be credited to New York State! There is not a doubt that he gave up his resi dence in Buffalo nearly two years ago, and emphasized the act by declining to pay a small municipal tax levied on him by the city authorities. The special ent tion of Buralo inhabitanta, taken last October i tion or Barmio Likabitanta, taken last October for the purpose of booming the city by display of population, did not contain Mr. Cleveland's city address. There is certainly no other place in which he lives inside this State. How, then, is he to be accredited to New York

An Issue that Depends From the Albany Times.

With a Democratic candidate, who respects and is respected by the survivers of the war for the Union, we think the Republicans will find little comfort from the bloody shirt. Mr. Cleveland's friends, however, may be sure that in the event of his renomination the bloody shirt will be waved far and wide. Is it worth while to present the Republicane with an issue !

Count Miss in the East For it down that Governor Hill is a candidate test and will have the New York delegation.

Patthral to the Last. From the Albany Journal. Theleditor of the New Palts Times, recently ppointed Postmaster, announces that that has not banged his views, and that he is still for Gevernor

Cleveland's Great Boom. From the Alberty Trees.

There is no doubt about the tremendous de-

Bid Judge Gresham Vote for Mr. Tilden ! From the Philosolphia Record.

A part of the Stalwart indictment against Judge Gresham is that he veted for Mr. Tilden in 1878. This, if it be true, may damage the Judge's chances as a Republican, but it is a vindication of his judgment and patrictism. His vote did not lose him the friendship of Gen. Grant er of President Arthur, however it may trouble the minds of the small-fry politiciaus.

The Battle of the Presidential Candles

From the Albany Journal. A married lady residing not far from Albany quite recently, in calabrating her 25th birthday, placed a corresponding number of candles in the centre of the called upon her guests to name the candles. Ladies and gentlemen responded to the invitation, and, after a little gentemen responded to the invitation, and, after a little deliberation, concluded to name them as they were standing in rows of five for the most prominent of the Presidential candidates in the choice of the Empire State. The first row of five green candides was named Claveland; second row, red, fill; third, yellow, Depew; fourth, blue, Blaine; fifth, white, Allisen.

The candles were lighted and the battle commenced. The first to announce was Highes, and they fell in all

The first to succumb was Blaine, and they fell tu al directions taking with them Hill. Depew, Allison, and Cleveland, until the candles, lying crossed and recrossed over each other, looked like a miniature battlefield with only four remaining to end the cenflict. Separated widely from each other the contestants showed little signe of flagging, until Cleveland is a moment of weakness began to sputter, and Illil, bowing his head slowly, began to waver in his purpose, while Dopew and Allison stood firm and a tie. At last Bill, evidently a victim to Cleveland's sput-tering and snapping, fell, and Cleveland, burled in his own and Hill's grease, continued to burn till the last speck of wick was consumed. New Depew and Allison alone were in the field and bets were freely effered and taken by the friends of the rival candidates. On and ovenly they burned. Depew feeling his strength wantng, began to gutter dewn the sides, while Allison, erect and strong outwardly, was fast consuming inside. Slowly the battle waged, and so prolonged was the conflict that it seemed it would end in a draw, when, in a moment of desperation, Depewgave one long, low glow and dis appeared, leaving Allison the hero of the night.

From the New Albany Public Press (Democratic.) That Cleveland will be nominated by Demo-

ratio wireworkers and manipulators and beaten b slected President of the United States. That every Democratic Federal officeholder in the country, good and had, will be turned out within less than three months after the 4th of March, 1888.

Regular troops would be massed at four or five points on the frontier, vis.; At St. Vincent. Min.; Deposits on the frontier, vis.; At St. Vincent. Min.; Deposits. Mich.; Buffalo, Ogdensburgh, and Rouse's Feint. N. Y. Upon the declaration of war the troops should be or dered to occupy and hold at all hazard Windsor, opposite Datroit; Fort Rife, opposite Buffalo, and Frescht; opposite Buffalo, and Frescht; opposite Ogdensburgh; a hold dash by some picked men would probably give us the possession of the four bridges across the Nasgera, viz.; The Suspension Bridge, Cantilever and the International Bridges, and the small Ruspension Bridge. The troops taking possession of Fort Eric should make a deperate effort to reacht and descroy the Welland Canal, or disable it as far as possible; and the troops from Ogdensburgh should attempt the destruction of the Point Iroquis, Junction, and Galops Usasie; the latter is only seven and three-eighth miles below Frescott. That this might be done by a feariess commander is highly probable, for it was along this portion of the frontier that the Fenian raids were successfully made. The troops from Detroit should construct earthworks at Windsor, and also occupy Sarnia and Courtwright, and the commanders at times three places should be made to understand that there was to be no such thing as withdrawal or surrender. The troops from St Vintocent should move to Winnipez, and hold that point to cent should move to Winniper, and hold that point it sever connections by the Cabadian Pacific with the extreme West. Troops should one sent to Mangor Ma. to concentrate there a large portion of the National Guard of that State and if any delay occurred in the operations of the Cabadian these troops should at once move toward Vanceborough, and, if possible, to MacAdam, N. B. That then, and not till then, will Cleveland and his Mugwamp followers realize to the fullest extent that to the victors belong the spoils."

That the lesson, though a dearene, will be worth all it osts the Democratic party.

That no Democrat can be found in the campaign of 1892, even with a search warrant, who will acknowledge to was ever a Mugwump.

That the school of experience teaches a very dear lesson, but fools will learn ne other.

Why Lot Them In !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: How much longer is the Democratic party to endure the stigma of the folly and inconsistency of admitting delegates from the District of Columbia to National Conventions and allowing them to vote ! They might as reasonably b admitted to the House of Representatives. In a federation of States, even inchoate States (Ter

But would England undertake a war with the United States? Lieut. Woodculf says "that she would be willing to seems almost beyond question. Every year that passes places the republic shead of England in everything, and hence her hostility." Yet he concludes that with her dependence on our country for food, and with the prospective cutting off of her carrying trade and the shutting down of many of her factories, she would hesitate to attempt it. Canada is certain to demand independence, 'probably in the near future,' and may also desire annexation to the United States; and "neither of these could England prevent." Independence would bring an alliance for offence and defence with us; but penceful annexation would be of great advantage, though it "would result as a matter of course, in the event of a war with England, who has as much as she can do to take care of coercion in Irelend, and the threatening attitude of Bussia in the East."

As the views of a regular officer, first receiving the prize of the Institution in a competition, and then made public in its quarterly journal, this paper has seemed worth noting. (tories) cannot be differential parts; how then should either Territories or this pelice district—this colony of non-resident clerks, winter-resident social strugglers, non-resident officials, and boarding house keepers and servants—have a voice in a convention framed in the interests of sovereign States—and whose nature is a blending of those of the Senate and House of Rep-WASHINGTON, March 22.

The Welland Canal-Canadian Preying on American Commerce

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your recent article on the "Devil Fish Railroad Preying on American Commerce" is very feroible and true, but it is long before the Canadian Pacific was projected. It would have been interesting and instructive if you had cagried your argument utill further and showed the absurdity of American commerce longer paying tribute to Canada in the use of the Welland Canal It. beurdity of American commerce longer paying tribute to Canada in the use of the Welland Canal. It is no exaggeration to say that the millions of money we have first and last paid for the privilege of navigating that canal twenty-seven miles long, would have built one around Niagara Falls on our own: territory seven miles long. The hastern and Western States have repeatedly asked the Gwerment to open up this communication, and its importance commercially, as well as a measus of natural definica has long been appreciated. Why, then has it not been built? The reason is well known. The Bris Canal and Reliferable have always combined to defent this project in Congress, and the same influences of the same influences of the construction of the same influences to the construction of the same influence by Congressman Natting.

The question is, hew much learner shall the vast commercial interests of the East and West be made suberdinate to interest of the East and West be made suberdinate to interest of the East and West be made suberdinate to interest of the East and West be made suberdinate the interest of the East and West be made suberdinate the interest of the East and West be made suberdinate the interest of the East and West be made suberdinate the interest of the East and West be made suberdinate the interest of the East and West be made suberdinate the interest of the East and West be made in the part of the East and the part of the East and the part of the Congress of the East and East and

Pearl Street Twelve Bays After. To the Editor of the bun—Sur: Fourier state, between Hanover square and Ceanlies slip, remains in a wratched condition still, twelve days after the bliggard. Nounds of freeze new of about 200 cubic feet each are at every few yards. Teams strike against these, and then against these and then against the disvated railroad columns causing them and their drivers much avoidable exhaustion. O'Masper. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Pearl street.

Suing for Her Sixth Divorce. From the Indianapolis Journal SHELBYVILLE, March 20.—Mrs. Mollie Corein to day brought aut for divorse from her husband onesh Corwell, to whom she was married Nov. 1, 1837 he unique part of the suit is that it makes the sixti makes dae has sued for divorce in her time. A Great Triumph for the Ground Hog.

From the Philadelphia Press. The ground her is a clever brute, Most weather wise is he: Pive weeks age he plainly told What Greely new can see. He winked his eye and puried his tall, And to his hole retired; For casting a true herecope He's much to be admired. OUR PERTHERN PRONTIER.

wintiens as to How in Case of War is Would be Altacked and Defended. WASHINGTON, March 25.—Some interest

descent two to one, and there are about a quar-ter of a million Germans and \$0,000 Dutch. Canada is described as "a semi-independent

federation, in theory a monarchy, but practi-cally a republic," while "the general plan of

the confederation has been modeled largely after the Constitution of the United States,"

except that the Dominion takes all jurisdiction

The possible arms-bearing forces of the Do-minion consist of militia which, if got out to

the last man, would produce "about 900,000

effectives for active service;" but practically

that number of troops with such apopulation

could not be put into the field. There are about

and they are not armed with the best weapons.

They turn out annually for a drill of twelve

days, of which about a week is available for

solid work. The weakest point in the organ-

ization is its lack of a "mucleus of a transport system." Still, the Riel insurrection showed

that the militia force could be quickly put into

the field, the rapidity with troops were sent

to the Saskatchewan country, even from Ball-

fax, being remarkable. The naval forces of

Canada are of little consequence, but the tresty

which prevents both our country and Great

and Montreal would threaten all our cities on Luke Erie and Luke Ontario:

Yorty-three of these vessels draw less than seven feet of water, and some would immediately pass through the Richelen River and Chamby Lorant to Lake Champian; this paya force would be surgilarly to a land force that would appress the frontier of New Y of Toron Montreal would appress the frontier of New Y of Toron Montreal would appress the frontier of New Y of Toron Montreal would appress the frontier of New Y of Toron Montreal would appress the frontiers of New Y of Toron Montreal would have been been to the fact that they would be placed under tribute. Singland would send seme of her fleet of ecopy Gardiner's Bay, at the eastern cod of Long claimt the cocupation of which would be of the highest strategical importance, as it would furnish the ensury with a secure barbor for his transperie, and it would serve as his meet important base of operations. From B. Jehn England would send a land force into Maine, and thus secure control of the railroads even as far as Portland, where she would already have had some of her iroughads. From Bermuda she would send them to San Francisce and Fortland, Oregon. On the entire frontier the only point at which the United send them to San Francisce and Fortland, Oregon. On the entire frontier the only point at which the United Batats possesses the whole advantage is Minnesota and Dakota, where we could quickly send a force to invade Maniteba. and cut off communication with the

This is not a pleasant outlook. On the other hand, Lieut Woodruff holds that "every week we could arm and equip about 20,000 men," and so in time might even up matters. Meanwhile the programme, he thinks, would be about as follows:

But would England undertake a war with the United States? Lieut, Woodruit says "tha

Ingails Isn't Sorry he Said It.

Whittier Convinced of his Error.

A Petat for Kansas Domocrata.

From the Baltimore Sun.

From the Philadelphia Pres

not specifically reserved to the provinces.

John Boyle O'Rry is going with a few flends to explore the Dibal Swamp. All in control of the Co attaches just now to the paper in the current number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, by Lieut, D. M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, which deals with the Canada frontier -One of the most constent Prohibition-

lets h Iwa is a cleramen, we retused to many a coupli because the ground set was a saloen Respet. —Er. and Mrs. J. P. Dilkrd, who have enjoyed narried life in Viena, Oa, or twenty-five years, are exhibiting their first aby, bors a few days are.

—Affirew J. Blacibird, as Indian Chief at Harbor Springs, Mich., has written book on the tredi-tional history of the Otta's and Coppera tribes. It is written in the Indian tague, and contains besides in historical fart a complete yatem of gammas, in w. descent or nativity outnumber those of French

the author are there are |241 forms of a single verb. -Mrs. laker of Eabry, Kamas, awoke her

-Mrs. Inker of Embry, Kamas, awoke her hushand the ther night aid told him o ge for the decide, for she had a tremending attack of chelera merbus. Mr. Baker went, the docto came, and in hour or two afterward a nile boy was bru into the world, much be the surprise of both inothe and fathe, who insisted they had no ideathat any con thing was to happen.

—A young forman firl went through the streets of Cedar lapids, for, the other cay, delivering small quantities of saurkraft at each house, with the information that he hushald of the lady of the house had ordered it, and rold her to collect 25cents. This scheme worked well until he came to a house inhabited by a widow. The git is govin jall for getting money under false pretence.

under false pretence.

—Mr. Keasler of Joccon was once a clergyman, but liquor reluid him to a diagraceful con-dition. His wife becan quite disheartened, and the other day attempted n fill herself with morphine. She was saved by the physians, and while she was be-tween life and death by husband took an oath that he would never drink anther drep. They are both very

hepsful for the future

—A South Carlina newspaper says that not long ago a New Yeler wrote to the State Treasurer that he had found army his papers a lot of eld South Carolina bends, and hwanted to know if they had any market value. The heaurer investigated, and spiled that they were wert 100 cents on the dollar. The honds were worth \$2500, and the New Yorker has just drawn \$21,000 accommated interest. Britain from keeping a fleet of war vessels upon the lakes has led the latter power to greatly improve the Canadian inland navigation aystem. This includes four routes, the St. Lawrence and lakes, with the Welland Canal; the Montreal. Ottawa, and Kingston: the Trent River; the Richelieu and Lake Champiain.

The railways inving important military bearings include the International, from Halfax to Quebec; the New Brunswick; the Grand Trunk, 2.071 miles leng, including branches; the Canadian Pacific, from Montreal to Fort Moody, 2.893 miles; the Canadia Southern, from Windsor to Suspension Bridge,

England's temporary advantage would first be seen, in case of a war with our country, in her ability to use "the steamers of the Cunan, Guion, White Star, and Inman lines. Many of these steamers are officered and manned by officers and men of the Royal Navy Reserve." She could transport by them "from 75.000 to 100.000 of her regular army now at home stations," her principal naval and military centres being Halifax and Montreal. A fleet at Quebec and Montreal would threaten all our cities on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario: drawn \$21,000 accumiated interest.

thinks that Plymous Rocks can count and that they are superstitious. On of them recently hatched out thirden nice chicks the second day afterward the ten suddenly showd considerable excitement, going from shick to chick, ad, as the Hom Ben says, apparacounting then Then she pecked one of the

-A former citzen of Pinkneyville, Ill., has proably the largest/rave in the world. He was down in broast mine oneiny, and when in a remote gallery the sof-caved in, and the waters of a subtermeasurateun fooded themine, which was about ten acres in exten. It was impossible to recover the body, and the sons of the drownedmine owner closed up the shaft and places headstoneyver their father's ten-acre grave.

—here are some really good children in the High school offamps, Pla. Their teacher thought that it ould be a good thing to celebrate Washington's Birthde by giving fine pupils a boildar, and put the questions a vete. The pupils world against it, saying that so such time had been lost by the epidemic that they thight the say would be more profitably spension the mail reutice of study, and this they did.

—In he stomach of a cow butchered re--A former citten of Pinkneyville, Ill., has

-In he stomach of a cow butchered recently affuncationia, Ala., were forty-two natis and pieces of alla, four buttons, one brass safety pin. ess pin with lack rubber head, one copper cent, three

places of vatch chain—one piece six inches, one fear inches, ausbe etherene an inch long—three pieces of glass, one lece of oyster shell, four pieces of brass wire three smalpieces of iron, three pieces of brass, and a -A. Chobbs of Bridgeport, a well-known Connecticihorseman, need to be better known as the "Yankee Lik Picker." He picked the famous Bramak lock at the 'orid's Pair in Lendon in 1862 in the presence of the Queen and the Duke of Wallington. Bramah had ofted 200 gutenas to any one who would pick. his lock. Tit same year Mr. Hobbs opened a French lock the Leurs in the minutes and set it to a combination that baffedbe maker kimself. The improvements in locks in latyears particularly in this country, have rovolutionia safe making and produced looks which

even the Yame lock picker can't pick.

—A citim of St. Andrew's, Fla., recently dng up in h garden an image, which is evidently of very ancientrigin, older than any specimens of Span-ish art founds the State. It is a bust, made of material like thatsed in the pattery of the mound builders.

A descriptions a Southern newscaper says that the head is perfity shaped, the symmetry of its contests being remarkly true to Indian phrenelegical development. The ea are large, the forehead bread, the needs sharp and paninest, the eyes rather close to each other, the chishort, the neck full, and the chest taper

—A your girl who lived eight miles from Springfield, Ms. anxious to help herself, and with no talent for teading, and a decided objection to seeing hit upon a pis that has given her a bank account of respectable dieusons. Her next door neighbor is a dairyman andiakes much butter. She made arrange-ments to taked his sour milk at a low figure. This she made into pothesse—or Dutch cheese as it is some-times called, he made it into small and attractive pata, which at took to town and sold for five cents a, pat. Every ming, from April to October, she drave in with the fasly horse, her market wagon leaded with

Foreja Notes of Real Interest.

Alexander Dnos's eldest daughter recently played in her father's "hite de Noces," in a theatre fitted in her own spartmers before a picked audience of notable ties. The chie men and women of Paris were there

f Quantung bee leagued themselves into a so der the solemn ow that they will not marry, or that if they marry the will not live with their husbands until every members their society has married too. The Mckarskpompressed air engines are being used on the Londontreet cars. They promise well. The London shool Board has advertised for a "Jow-

ish cookery instructor." The reason of this is said to be the large numbriof Jewish children in the schools, and the reputed abilty of Jewish cooks to cook some things. oarse fish, fortistance, with extraordinary success.
In a district in ten Tain there has been such a drought The lak sale of in auk's erg was for £225.

The Carewitchwill soon be betrethed to the daughter of PrinceNichotstof Montenegro.

Cardind Caachi jed suddenly in Reme from the fumes of a chlouform plater which had been placed on his

chest to sieviate pin.

The great German possimistic philosopher, Hartmann, decisers that the partition of Russia is absolutely necessary for the sufety of Europe. He would divide Russia Mr. Samuel W. Wheeler of 1,004 Mount Vernon street, in this city, was so much impressed by Senator Ingalis's speech on the Dependent Pension bill that he sent him a letter of congratulation. In his letter to the President of the Senate Mr. Wheeler said:

"Honord Shir: Although I am but a private individual, I desire to tender you my heartieft thanks for the masterly speech which you delivered last Tuesday in the Senate chamber in defence of those glorious defenders of liberty—the veterans of the civil war.

"As I read your words, pregnant with truth,

Into threeparts, giving Poland to Austria and Germany.
All the eight bridespasse or the Princess of Wales are alive, maried, and none is divorced.
Count Jainoky, the Austrian Premier, has instructed the diplomatic representatives to call the attention of the Consus to the widespread traffic in young Austro-

A Russin correspondent of the St. James's Gasette says that Rusia's preparations for war are uninterrupted, and thatsocilities may be expected in May. Mrs. Jon W. Mackay presented a very beautiful silver mirror to the Prince and Princess of Wales as their sil-

ver wadding present. Fully 30,000 German residents in England who evaded conscription on the breaking out of the France-Prussian war cannow return to their fatheriand without risk, as

their ofence terminated with the late Emperor's reign. The Tristic has not been sold.

There are great speculations in diamond mines shares in the London market. A manager asked Nilsson to give aix operatio perform

nevered has tuesday in the Senate chainter in defence of those glorious defenders of liberty—the veterans of the civil war.

"As I read your words, pregnant with truth, my blood tingled with admiration for the man who dared answer those contemptible maligners of our country's greatest heroes:

"That your speech hit the mark is evidenced by the universal lowl which thunders each day from the Democratic press. The Democratic hydra has been touched in a most vulnerable hydra has been touched in a most vulnerable peint, and it writhes in angules!"

"Owhich Senator Ingails repled:

"Vice-Pressipent's Chambert Washington, D.C. March 12, 1883.

"Mr. Samuel W. Wheeler, Problem 12, 1883.

"Mr. Samuel W. Wheeler, Problem 12, 1883.

"Mr. Dann Sir: Accept my thanks for your kind and obliging letter of 1st hist.

"When I recall the course of the Democratic party toward Mr. Linceln, whom they shiftually characterized as a baboon and a cawn; toward Grant, whom they styled a but-het and drunkard; Hayes, whom they described as a fraud and thief, and Garileid, as a public plunderer, and Arthur as a wine bibber and glutton, it is interesting to inquire upon what theory Mr. Cleveland in continuous from anything but praise and culegr, I adhere to my definition of Mr. Cleveland and shall never hesitate to say that when he was elected to the Presidency the public serves reached low-water mark, both morally and hetellectually. Very truly yours.

John J. Ingalia. ances, and offered her the entire receipts of them in return. She wouldn't. Forty-three persons or firms are entitled to make the

beast of being "Purveyors to her Majesty" in the cRy of London alone. These include four jewellers, two wine merchants, one hersidic painter, one bedding manufacturer, one hatter, two lines drapers, one mercer, one nfacturer, one hatter, two linen drapers, one mercer, one maker of "daylight reflectors," three lock and safe makers, two cost merchants, one furniture printer, one mustard manufacturer, one ironmonger and brazier, one robe maker, one manufacturer of cellar implements. two phetographers, one optician, one baker, one pur-veyor of turtle, one lithographer, two type founders, two grocers, one umbrells maker, one waterpreof clothing maker, one trioycle manufacturer, and one pur veyor of dogs' biscuit. This does not include the list for the West End.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Appeal-To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Appealing to your well-known sense of justice, I sak to reply te "Cadet's" renomons assault on the G. A. E. in Friday's issue. Mr. Fresh Cades must be some la-de-dah pullitis man who capers nimbly in "soger ciothes" at parasses and balls, and is green with carry that he cannot wear the "giorious bronze button."

His infancies gabble is unit worthy of reply, except to say that Brouklyn is not all the G. A. R. They cover the winds Unen, and not more than one-tenth are sixty-day nen-majority three-year and four-year men, and winds Unen, and not more than one-tenth are sixty-day nen-majority three-year and four-year men, and then the same and the same in the same and the same and the same in the same and the same is a same in the same and the same is a same in the same in the same and the same is a same in the same in the same in the same is a same in the same in the same is a same in the same in the same in the same is a same in the same is a same in the same in the

From the Battimers Sim.

FREDERICE, Md., March 21.—Some of the relatives in this city of the late Barkura Fritchia recently sent to the poet Whittler, who immortalized the venerable lady in verse, a number of table articles which formerly belonged to Mrs. Fritchie. Mr. Whittler acknowledged the receipt of the articles some days ago, and stated in his letter that he had become convinced that his poem entitled "Barbara Fritchie" was based upon a supposed incident that had no foundation, but that he was glad to know, nevertheless, that she was a loyal woman. A word to the Democratic press in this State: You will hear from the Hill beem in due season.